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House.

It looks very much as if the only indus-

try stimulated by the Wilson bill is the

soup houses.

Until the Journal hears further testimony,

it will not believe the stories which Pres-

ident papers are telling about the Pres-

ident.

Men engaged in speculative enterprises

should put their wealth into hard cash

during the flush periods in which they are

reputed to be wealthy.

The fairest income tax that can possibly

be levied is a protective tariff. It is largely

a tariff on the incomes of foreign man-

ufacturers and exporters.

The ecstasy of the maritime provinces of

Canada over the Wilson tariff bill leads

to the fear that they imagine they have

annexed the United States.

The person who inspired the Populist

party at Cincinnati in 1890 is now conspir-

ing to form another out of it. Here seems

to be a glimmer of hope for the Hon. Wal-

ter Q. Gresham.

The Wilson committee has put balm of

gilead upon the free list, but it will not

avail. There is no soothing lotion for the

grievous wounds with which that commit-

tee has scarified the Democracy.

Salt is cheaper in this country than ever

it was, yet it is said that 100,000 men in New

York State who derive their support from

the manufacture will suffer loss if the

Wilson free-salt proposition carries.

When one thousand Democrats of influ-

ence agree to act on general committees to

build up an anti-Tammany Democracy in

the city of New York, the great Croker

will wisely moderate his autocratic preten-

sions.

By removing a Democratic civil-service

commissioner in order to retain a Repub-

lican advocate, the President has dis-

played a degree of excellent judgment

which he might make a frequent example

to his great advantage.

The Wilson bill reduces the duty on pig

iron to 22½ per cent. ad valorem. English

pig is selling at \$8 per ton; 22 per cent. is

\$1.65; total, \$9.65; freight, from nothing to

\$1. This means death to Southern furnaces,

which find their only market on the At-

lantic seaboard.

The difference between a real Postmaster-

general and one who is merely occupying

the position to sign his name to official re-

ports can be realized by comparing the re-

ports of the late Postmaster-general Wan-

maker and that just issued by the Pres-

ident's law partner.

So long as juries attach penalties of two

years in the penitentiary for murder and

the friends of the convicted man appeal

because the punishment is too great, as was

the case in a county in this State a few

days since, property in horses is more sac-

red than human life.

Mexico is pleased to have the duty off

of lead ore, Canada is gratified with free

lumber, animals, eggs, fish and half duties

on hay and potatoes, and Europe with a

half protective duty on an ad valorem basis.

In short, all the outsiders are pleased, but the American will be the loser.

Representative Morse, of Massachusetts,

has written a letter to the pensioners in

his district warning them against making

applications at the present time for in-

crease of pensions, as he knows instances

where re-examinations have been ordered

on applications, and as a result the pen-

sions have been cut down instead of in-

creased.

Now that so much has been said about

it, it would be very unfortunate for the

holders of the fifty million gallons of

whisky upon which a tax of 90 cents will

be paid not to increase the tax and thus

enhance its price. As for revenue, none of

any consequence would be derived by an

increase of the tax on spirits, but that is

a small matter in comparison with the

millions the owners of the now shaky whis-

ky trust stock would realize.

During Mr. Cleveland's first adminis-

tration, when Secretary Manning was pre-

paring an argument in favor of spe-

cific as against ad valorem duties,

he addressed a letter of inquiry to a large

number of customs officials, consuls and

manufacturers asking their views on the

subject. Out of 162 replies no less than 125,

or about 80 per cent., were in favor of spe-

cific as opposed to ad valorem duties. The

Secretary said in his annual report:

One advantage, and perhaps the chief ad-

vantage, of a specific over an ad valorem

system is in the fact that, under the former

duties are levied by a positive test which

can be applied by our officers while the

merchandise is in the possession of the

government and according to a standard

which is altogether national and domestic.

That would be partially true of an ad val-

orem system levied upon "home value," but there are constitutional impediments in the way of such a system which would appear to be insuperable. But under an ad valorem system the facts to which the ad valorem rate is to be applied must be gathered in places many thousands miles away, and under circumstances most unfavorable to the administration of justice. One hears it often said that if our ad valorem rates did not exceed 25 or 30 per cent. undervaluation and temptation to undervaluation would disappear, but the records of this department for the years 1887, 1889 and 1890 do not uphold that conclusion.

The tariff act of 1883, in force when the above was written, imposed 703 ad valorem duties, 600 specific, and 86 mixed rates. The McKinley act reversed these proportions, making most of the duties specific. The Wilson act swells the number of ad valorem rates beyond anything proposed for thirty years.

FARMERS AND THE WILSON BILL.

The McKinley tariff law, because it has given special protection to the American farmer, roused the wrath of the Canadian and other competitors to the highest pitch. The Wilson bill, on the contrary, gives away all the advantage gained by the McKinley law. Now Canada is joyful—and why? The answer is easy to make. Take the agricultural schedules of the McKinley law and the Wilson bill. Both begin with live animals. In the McKinley law, the duty imposed upon horses and mules worth less than \$150 each, is \$30, and 30 per cent. for those worth more than that sum. The duties on horses and mules were imposed by the McKinley law to stop the importation of low-grade Mexican horses, which had resulted in great injury to the American farmer. The Wilson bill places them all on the free list. Again, droves of cheap horses will come from Mexico and Canada to glut the American market. And what is true of horses and mules is true of all live animals.

Barley is a grain used almost exclusively in the manufacture of malt liquors. Until the McKinley law was passed, Canada furnished the bulk of it, and some came from Europe. The McKinley law made the duty 30 cents a bushel. The result has been that thousands of acres of land hitherto devoted to wheat in agricultural New York and other States have been turned to barley with a profit. Thus the overproduction of wheat was reduced and barley substituted, opening a new market for the American farmer. The Wilson bill cuts down the duty on barley two-thirds and gives the Canadian, with his cheaper land and labor, control of the market. Barley will be a little cheaper, but the difference will go to the brewer, whose profits are now very large.

Eggs, under the McKinley law, bear a duty of 5 cents a dozen. The Wilson bill makes them free. With the passage of the McKinley law a large trade sprang up in Indiana and other Western States in eggs for shipment to the East to take the place of those coming to those cities from Canada. The result was steady prices and increased demand in this part of the country, and thousands of poor people realized enough from their eggs to purchase their sugar. If the Wilson bill becomes law, Canada will furnish the greater part of the eggs, as it did in 1889, and again eggs will become a drug during that part of the season when a market is most needed. The thousands who have supplied themselves with sugar or coffee by the sale of eggs must seek some other means with which to purchase these necessities and comforts of life.

Broom corn was advanced to \$8 per ton by the McKinley law to keep Canada out of our market. The Wilson bill puts it on the free list and lets Canada, which pays no tax in this country, in as an equal. Straw, which has been utilized in Indiana for making wrapping paper, bears a duty of 30 per cent. under the present law. It is on the free list of the Wilson bill. Hay stands at \$4 per ton in the McKinley law, being raised from \$2 per ton because Canadian, with their cheaper lands, cheaper labor and cheaper living could successfully enter the great hay markets of the large lake and sea-coast cities and glut them, to the detriment of the American farmer. The McKinley law has given the American farmer the hay market almost absolutely. The Wilson bill reduces the duty to \$2 per ton that Canada may enter the markets of Chicago and glut them to the injury of the farmers of Indiana, whose hay crop has attained greater importance under the provisions of the McKinley law.

For the benefit of Canada meats and poultry go on the free list in the Wilson bill, the duty of from 2 to 5 cents a pound of the McKinley law being dropped. Can any farmer or shipper in Indiana fail to grasp the significance of dropping off a duty of 5 cents a pound on dressed poultry? Week after week large quantities of poultry are shipped from Indiana to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities—a large trade springing up under the McKinley law. It will fall off when Canada is let into the American farmer's market.

For the first time in the history of the country wools and sheep are put upon the free list. The average duty on the wools raised in Indiana is 11 cents a pound, or about 30 per cent. on the value. As the wool growers do not now raise sufficient wool to meet the demand, the duty is added to the foreign price and goes into the pocket of the producer. Wool is on the doomed free list. The price will fall at least one-fourth, while free sheep would seriously injure the American market for mutton. What do free wool and free sheep mean to the owners of the 1,100,000 sheep in Indiana? If the fear of free wool has reduced the price of wool 25 per cent., what would come to that industry if free wool and free sheep should prevail?

WHAT DOES FREE WOOL MEAN?

Free wool has been the cornerstone of the "tariff-reform" movement for some years. The Democratic party has seemed to have a special spite at this industry, and now that they are in a position to carry it out they are determined to do so. The Wilson bill places wool on the free list, and its advocates say that it must stand if everything else is changed. What does it involve?

The wool clip of the United States on the 1st of January, 1893, represented 45,000,000 sheep, worth \$180,000,000, producing an annual clip of over \$65,000,000 of wool. This takes no account of the value of the

farms and buildings devoted to the business. The number of people engaged, directly and indirectly, in the industry is estimated at 5,000,000. The transportation of the annual wool clip is worth \$5,000,000 to the railroads, to say nothing of the loss that will fall on country merchants and others who handle wool. Free wool means the practical extinction of all these interests, not immediately, but ultimately. Finding that he could only produce wool at a loss the American farmer would get out of the business as soon as possible. Sheep would be fattened for the shambles, and in a few years, five or six at furthest, there would be no sheep raised in the United States except for the table.

In return for the destruction of this industry the Wilson bill advocates claim that free wool would result in reducing the price of clothing. The United States consume 600,000,000 pounds of raw wool annually, which is one-quarter of the world's supply. We produce over 300,000,000, or one-eighth of the world's supply. Free wool may possibly reduce the cost of an all-wool suit 75 cents—probably less, certainly not more. But by the time our wool-growing industry is destroyed, cutting off one-eighth of the world's supply, and giving foreign producers the entire control of this market, the price of wool will have advanced so that a suit of woolen clothes will cost more than it does now. The American wool industry will have been destroyed, the imaginary benefits of free wool will have disappeared and the workman will be paying more for a suit of clothes than he does to-day.

THE EFFECT OF FREE LUMBER.

The Pittsburg Post quotes a prominent lawyer of that city as saying that "the lumber trade will not be affected at all by the placing of lumber on the free list." This is a matter of opinion, and it is possible that men engaged in the lumber business are more competent to judge of the effects of free lumber than is the Pittsburg lawyer. Some of the lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin have been interviewed on the subject. One says: "It would be a bad thing to put lumber on the free list." Another thinks if the Wilson bill should pass "there would be a big falling off in the price of stumpage immediately, and the tendency would be to well nigh put a stop to logging and all that pertains to the lumber business on the Menominee, while the Canadian stumpage would get a big boost, and I venture to say that many of the American mills would find a site on Canadian soil." A leading lumberman at Wausau, Wis., says that as the cost of cutting logs and manufacturing them into lumber consists mostly of the money paid to labor, "any reduction of the tariff on lumber must tend to lower prices, reduce the log crop and result in lowering wages to employees." Representatives of the Rib River Lumber Company of Wisconsin say "50 per cent. less logs will be cut. Wages will be reduced from \$36 and \$38 to \$16 and \$26 per month. Two thousand men will be out of employment, and one-half of these have families." The Alexander Stewart Lumber Company says: "The consequence of free lumber would be that manufacturers would be obliged to produce cheaper, and labor will be affected in proportion to reduction." A special from West Superior, Wis., says: "Lumbermen of Wisconsin and Minnesota with headquarters in this city and in Duluth are much exercised because of the threatened placing of lumber on the free list by Congress, and discuss its probable effect very freely. The general opinion is that the effect of the passage of the Wilson bill will be not only to keep thousands of woodsmen idle this winter, but to bring down the wages of the few employed, and eventually drive the mill-owners to abandon their American plants and locate in Canada."

One prominent lumberman says "the ultimate effect of free lumber will be to drive the Michigan manufacturers to Canada," while another thinks the effect will be to "cause all lumbermen to go slow." They are practically unanimous in the opinion that free lumber means a large reduction in wages in that branch of business. These opinions of practical lumbermen carry more weight than that of any free trade lawyer. There can be no doubt that putting lumber on the free list will revolutionize the lumber business in this country. If the ultimate effect should be to materially reduce the price of lumber to the consumer, that would be a compensating advantage for the crippling of an American industry, but it cannot be predicted with certainty that such a result would follow, and previous experiments in the direction of free trade do not justify a belief that it would.

AN UNNECESSARY MISSION.

The agricultural committee of the House is traveling about the South to inquire into the causes of the low prices of cotton and the unsatisfactory condition of that industry. Dismissing the suspicion that this investigation may cover a large-sized junket, the committee may be asked if it imagines there is any cause for the low prices of cotton which are not on the surface.

If the shoe factories of the country should make twice as many shoes, year after year, as could be sold the prices would be very low. If the cotton mills should turn out 15 per cent. more cotton cloth than could be sold or were really needed, the price of sheeting and calico would be very unsatisfactory to the manufacturer, and he would find an increasing surplus in his warehouse as months or years passed. Everybody will see this, even the grower of cotton and wheat. What difference is there between cotton and cotton cloth, shoes and wheat, that the same law regarding demand and supply does not apply to both?

Nevertheless the cotton grower practically assumes that there is, and even the wheat grower occasionally seems to indulge such a delusion. The cotton growers, when they meet the committee, will dwell upon the evils of the Cotton Exchange, where, in active times, a couple of cotton crops are sold in a day in margins, and insist that such combinations crowd down the price of the staple. If there is a large volume of cotton in sight, indicating a very large crop, it is not probable that the margin dealers can force the price up. Their prices, however, are always based upon assumptions regarding the supply at some future period. If the indications point to an undersupply speculative prices will rise; if the opposite, they will fall. In either

case it is the probable supply as related to demand which usually makes the price.

There is but one remedy for the low price of cotton, and that is to raise less of it. To attribute low prices to the currency or speculative dealing is childish. There has been a surplus of raw cotton for three years, showing that more is raised than is really needed for consumption. Curtail cotton acreage, so that more thousands of bales will be needed than are produced, and the price will go up. There does not seem to be the least necessity for the House committee on agriculture to travel about the country to investigate causes which are self-evident.

STEVENS VERSUS BLOUNT.

Ex-Minister Stevens's reply to Paramount Blount's report does not add materially to the ascertained facts in the Hawaiian case, but it throws a searchlight on some that were previously known. One of these, already established beyond a reasonable doubt, is that Mr. Blount had secret instructions before going to Honolulu to make a case against the minister and the provisional government, and that every step he took while there was with a view of obtaining evidence in support of an opinion already formed. He did not go there to ascertain the truth and make a fair and impartial report, but to collect testimony that would justify him in making a report censuring the action of the Harrison administration and justifying the predetermined course of one. It was in pursuance of this course that, as Mr. Stevens shows, Mr. Blount, from the moment of his arrival at Honolulu, turned a cold shoulder to American residents and all the opponents of the monarchy and placed himself completely in the hands of the royalists. The truth is, Blount's own report shows that he was there to make out a case. He reached Honolulu on March 29. In his first letter to Secretary Gresham, dated April 6, he said:

"Since my arrival visitors are continually coming to me, Mr. Blount. Most of my time has been occupied in this way. I shall commence soon to make inquiry in regard to the various questions of fact arising in connection with the relations of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands, from persons whose opinions I shall have decided are of any valuable significance."

He had not commenced taking testimony yet. He was looking for persons whose opinions he should decide were "of any valuable significance," viz.: tending to support his secret instructions. Two days later, on April 8, he wrote: "My present impression is that the existing government owes its being and maintenance to this perverted influence"—meaning the "perverted influence" of United States troops. It took him but two days, surrounded as he was with royalists, to obtain evidence enough to confirm his original impression. On April 23, in transmitting Wundenburg's testimony against the provisional government, he said: "I think in my next communication I may be able to give you information strongly corroborating all that Mr. Wundenburg has said." Note the language: "I think I may be able." He was on the search for testimony of a certain kind and was carefully rejecting all other. If any additional evidence were needed on that point, Mr. Stevens shows conclusively that the landing of the troops from the Boston had nothing to do with precipitating the revolution and did not contribute in any way to the establishment of the provisional government. The Queen herself precipitated the revolution. Her government virtually ended on Saturday, Jan. 14. The troops did not land till Monday, the 16th. They had strict orders to "remain passive," and did refuse to extend protection or aid to either side. The provisional government was declared on Tuesday, Jan. 17, and was recognized on the same day by the representatives of several European powers, as well as by Minister Stevens.

The truth is, our minister would have failed in his duty, knowing the situation as he did and the possibility of destruction of American life and property, if he had not requested troops to be landed from the Boston. It is in evidence that when, on Monday, the 16th, members of the provisional government sent word to him asking him to defer the landing of the troops he replied: "The troops will land this afternoon whether you are ready or not." This meant that the minister was going to do his duty whether it suited the provisional government or not. He was acting in the interest of the lives and property of American citizens, and not of either party to the pending controversy.

All this, however, does not touch the vital point that, no matter how the provisional government was established, it was established and recognized by this government and all European governments, and if it has been overturned by order of Mr. Cleveland he has committed an act of war and should be impeached. We shall know in a few days whether it has complied with the demand of Minister Willis to abdicate its functions.

Is Macmonnies a Plagiarist?

The Chicago Times tells a story which raises a serious and unpleasant doubt as to the right of the artist, Frederick Macmonnies, to claim as his own original design the remarkable fountain known by his name and admired by all the millions who visited the world's fair. Ernst Fuchs, a sculptor well known in Germany, and of high personal and artistic standing, asserts that when it was first decided to hold a Columbian exposition in Chicago he began to make drawings for a fountain with the intention of submitting them to the fair managers. These drawings he exhibited in Munich, where they attracted considerable attention, and afterwards in London. In the latter city he began negotiations with some Americans, whose names he gives, and who represented themselves as special agents of the exposition. These gentlemen declared that they could make no definite arrangements with him, but agreed to take the models to Chicago and submit them to the directors. They were also to cable him the decision of that body. From that day to this he has not seen his models, nor has he been able to learn what was done with them, though he made a visit to Chicago last year to trace them. What he did find was what he claims to be his fountain in process of construction under the direction of Macmonnies. The design, he says, is practically the same, the changes being in minor details. His friends who had seen his models recognized them in the fountain, and congratulated him on the director's acceptance by the directors. A few months ago he addressed a courteous letter to Mr. Macmonnies stating his case and his belief that

his ideas had been made use of by the gentleman addressed. "I shall hold this view," he says, "so long as you do not show and prove to me that your idea did originate before mine." To this letter Macmonnies has made no reply, though it would be easy for him to repel suspicion if the charges are without foundation. As it now stands, the charge throws too serious a shadow on his professional reputation, and he should lose no time in clearing it away if he can do so. He is now in Paris, where he has a studio in company with St. Gaudens. Fuchs is at present in Chicago.

Will American girls with money ever learn that in bestowing themselves and their fortunes on European "noblemen" they are probably throwing both away? No international marriage of recent years has been more exploited than that of the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, who, a few years ago, was married to a Roman prince of the house of Colonna. It was given out that he represented the bluest blood in Italy, was a sure enough prince, and that sort of thing, but it is known that he was a gambler, a libertine, and, beneath his superficial polish, a coarse, brutal fellow. After a few years of wretched married life the poor woman has been forced to ask a divorce. She will still have her title and her children, and as her parents are abundantly able to take care of her it is to be hoped she may yet find the happiness she did not find in marrying a nobleman.

The business-like method of the Board of Safety in proceeding to purchase hose is in marked contrast with that under the Hawkins and Hicklin regime. The best goods at the most favorable price is the guiding policy. The goods of the man who has the strongest "pull" was the other. Hence, weak and worthless hose.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. What is the meaning of the words "ad valorem" and "ad valorem" as applied to tariff duties? 2. Is there any difference in the words "per cent." and "per centum"? 3. Specific duties are duties upon the article, as \$4 per ton on hay. An ad valorem duty is one based upon the value; that is, a duty of 25 per cent. on hay would be upon its price per ton. If the price was \$8 the duty would be \$2, or if \$10 it would be \$2.50. 2 Per cent. is simply an abbreviation for per centum, meaning upon one hundred.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Might Begin at Home.

Aspiring Poet—I'll set the world ablaze yet.

His Wife—I do hope you will, dear. Would you mind making a fire in the kitchen stove—just as a matter of practice, you know?

As a Preventive.

"I am surprised that a man of your intelligence and old family could find no better name for your boy than Andrew Jackson."

A Warrior Bold.

"Now I happen to know that old General Bloor never was in a battle in his life. So you see there is no excuse for calling him a dashing warrior."

"I haven't, eh? Why, if his conversation were put in print there would be almost nothing else but dashes."

The Woes of This World.</